

ERTISER.

DAY, OCT. 26, 1844

RESIDENT,
CLAY,
TUCKY.

PRESIDENT,
ELINGHUYSEN
JERSEY.

NT & VICE PRESIDENT.
ABGE,
F. of Banger,
DENOW, of Paris.
ICTS,
RADLEY,
A. DEBLOG,
E MARSTON.
J. VIRGIN.
AYLOR,
P. CHARDLER.
H. DEVEREUX.

THE TARIFF!

From a speech delivered by
a People of Madison County,
IL, 1844, will show that her
compromising opponent of

SEE THE COURSE OF THE
HON. MR. (Mr. Milton Brown)
AT THIS ARE THE ADVOC-
A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—
A BLINDNESS TO THE INTER-
ESTS OF THE IN-
DUSTRY—I HAVE STRAIGHTLY
SAID."

Wool.

CONSIDER THE DUTY ON FUR-
THEIR PROSPERITY. THIS
WEEK IS ERROR.
T Wool should be DUTY
5, Vol. 2, page 1194.

ANNEXATION.

A DECLARATION, THAT I AM
ANNEXATION OF TERRI-
TORY OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

DISTRICT.

returns of the Septem-
ber, Argus, &c. thought
the fact, that Mr. Morse
lost short of a majority,
kind of defiance of the
could be overcome by

over to the vote of last
on the first trial at that
about that same num-
ber plurality against him,
from the present result
which he was elected in
numbered by us all, and
others of the Court Dis-
trict they have to perform
y which we know will
strengthen and minute
accomplished.

apprised of the state
t we know there is the
Morse, and we know of
his friends, than that
them before—"Always
ch effort go beyond the

tempt in every under-

of the political oppo-
sition for him. They are
their party at the State
and they will prefer a
who will uphold the
business of the district

the State, a credit to
and amiable man, who

A In Pennsylvania.

The Whig Central Committee in Pennsylvania
is showing the prospect that their great State will
vote for Clay, notwithstanding her recent choice
of a Governor on the other side remark, that such
a change had been made before. The
small number from their Address is worth note-

"There is not a man of business, not a mechanic,
miner, farmer or manufacturer in the State,
who does not realize his danger; who does not
feel that the election of James K. Polk is the knell
of the Tariff policy. The imposture which is at-
tempted is too flimsy. Mr. Polk's free trade prin-
ciples are too obvious. And it must and will be
remembered that the more being fairly and clearly
made, between Henry Clay, as a friend, and
James K. Polk, as an enemy of the tariff of 1842,
if the latter prevail, it will be regarded as a con-
demnation by a majority of the people, and es-
pecially the people of Pennsylvania, of the tariff.—
Such a condemnation is the signal of destruction.
We have no fear of such a result. We are satisfied
the people of Pennsylvania know their interests.

"Other matters of fact equally incontestible
may be deduced. How different the interest is at
a State and national election; how little one is to
be regarded as a rule for the other, is manifest
from a single incident in our recent political history.
At the October election in 1840, the actual
majority, not the mere plurality, but a substantive
and formidable majority against us was not less
than 9000, and yet in November the State was
revolutionized; the majority of our opponents ab-
sorbed, and the electoral vote given to Harrison.
The same result occurred, though to a more limited
extent, in 1836.

"Nor were more active causes at work then
than now. (Gen. Harrison's personal popularity,
great as it was, was not more effective than the
strong sense of social danger which now animates
the people of Pennsylvania. They know and feel
that the vital question of protection is at stake—
its decision depends on the Presidential election."

"The Detroit Daily Advertiser thus very
summarily disposes of the pretence, that there is no
party design in the nomination of Birney by the
Locofocos.

MR. BIRNEY AND THE LOCOFOCOS.

The Boston Emancipator, the leading "Liberty
party" organ, is apologizing for Mr. Birney's nomi-
nation by the Locofocos of Saginaw, says—

"Of course, it is entirely impossible that there
should be any party object involved in this nomi-
nation, for in Saginaw County, we take it, the
Whig party is but a shadow; and in the State it-
self, the Democratic party is as strong, almost, as
in New Hampshire."

The facts are exactly the other way. The whig
party in Saginaw so far from being "but a shadow,"
have generally had a small majority. The County
has usually been represented by a Whig in the
Legislature. It was so represented last year and
in '40 and '41, within the last four years. It will
be so represented in the next Legislature.

As for the State, we speak advisedly in saying
that the sole hope the Locofocos can have of carry-
ing the Michigan vote on the diversion of Whig votes
by the "third party" organization. In laboring to
keep up this organization, Mr. Birney and the
Signal of Liberty have done the Locofocos more
service than all their own orders and process.

See also the following from the same paper,
which gives us the express and official authority of
the Saginaw Locofocos themselves, that Mr. Birney
sought a coalition with that party, and pledged
himself to their principles.

"We received a letter on Friday, from a cher-
ished friend at Saginaw, apprising us of an intended
movement on the part of some Locofoco leaders
there, to backwater on the nomination of Mr. Bir-
ney, by their County Convention. This step was
understood to be taken in pursuance of orders from
Detroit, or some other head quarters. At first,
the party there were delighted with the nomination,
and hailed Mr. Birney's accession to their ranks as
a great acquisition. But under advice from abroad,
they now began to dread the effect elsewhere, and
were preparing to cast him overboard again. A
handbill was to be issued the next day, to pave
the way for such a proceeding, although to use the
words of our correspondent, "Mr. Birney did

MILLERISM.

We have never before written a paragraph on
this subject, and during the whole period of the ag-
itation, but very few statements concerning it of
any kind have been allowed a place in our paper.
It has appeared to us that much of the newspaper
gossip about it has been exceedingly idle, and not a
little of it, very mischievous. So far as related to
the actual believers in the immediate Advent, the
newspaper remarks have been mostly of a bad re-
character, and consequently have done no good to
the enthusiasts themselves. Most of the statements
that were in a soberer strain, have only served to
extend the knowledge of the delusive doctrines,
and to make many persons unhappily acquainted
with them, who might otherwise not have been af-
fected, while it is needless to remark, that the or-
dinary journals have rarely contained any thing in
the way of fact or argument, to serve as an anti-
dote or cure for the mischief.

We have observed with great regret, that by
means of hoodless publications, and otherwise, a
panic has been produced in many families, and in
cases, where there was no pre-existing tendency to
enthusiastic delusions, yet the general agitation of
such a subject, has created painful alarms, and dis-
tress. Even in our schools, the agitation has been
very mischievous, and little children have gone
home to their parents in agonies of apprehen-
sion from the frightful matters so commonly talked
about.

Judicious parents have been obliged to adopt ex-
press measures to keep their children in ignorance
of the gross but alarming absurdities of the Miller
doctrines, so called.

Now that a crisis in the matter has been passed,
it may be hoped, that peace and truth will take the
place of agitation and delusion, and the public
press may have a duty to perform in that behalf.—
We hear with satisfaction, that since the lapse of
the disappointed, several of the mistaken believ-
ers have returned to their usual employments.—
Their case deserves a particular regard from all
who wish for the peace of their neighbors. Few
of the Adventists appear to us to be the proper
subjects for ridicule or reproach. They rather
seem to need commiseration and kindness, by
which they may gradually be reassured in the
truth.

What has given us most concern in the progress
of the whole affair, has been the conviction, that
where so great a quantity of error has abounded,
there must be an alarming deficiency in the knowl-
edge of the truth. This may sound like a truism
or an identical proposition, but we mean something
more. Upon many matters, men's minds choose
error, in spite of truth which is actually known to
them, and constantly presented to their understand-
ings. But here there seems to have been an em-
brace of error, for want of truth. There is a vacu-
um or deficiency of truth, in the instructions and
influences which operate upon the public mind, in
regard to the great designs of Providence in up-
holding and restoring the world, and hence the
gross error and untruth has been received to supply
the lack. And it stands as a point of great and
urgent duty upon those who are charged with the
administration of the truth, to see that none are left
to grope blindly, but cheerfully and dangerously,
after false illuminations, for want of a knowledge
of the true lights, which are given not only to guide
human affairs, but to illustrate the course of Provi-
dence, in ordering the courses and vicissitudes of
worlds.

The Whig Convention in New York on Wed-
nesday was, according to all accounts, a splendid
affair. The day was fine, and every thing passed
off in the most gratifying manner. The procession

With
in, so
tial a
shop.
the w
as ma

The
nation
ingly
that th
six or
rembe
give T
West.
More
from
the ne
have n
High
Two h
county
the let
able, a
major
little o
erson,
Mask
still be
Clarke
gher.
hundre
major
land, I
and M
itable
to reb
major
severe
Lackin
of the
be mor
undoe
the cor
Tariff
other
a con
result
There
who te
the obe
tified.
will ca
danger
promot
doubt
point.
Clay h
may pe
madne
stand
will st
miser

Gla
Wash
writes,
ing of
convic-
edge.
man as
no eff
change
word
North
overco
Summe
to this
skull-
at least
Richie
heart d
apprec
ity of

Ten
the Na
letters
ing the
take is
manife
tory is
hopu
growin
rejoice